# LOUISIAN'A NOT FORGOTTEN

BEECHER-TILTON SCANDAL

EFFORTS TO ELECT SENATORS.

EJECTMENT OF THE VICKSBURG SHERIFF.

indersement of

Mutiny in a Penitentiary-Europe Arming-Wife Murder-Frouble in Carlists-Republican Victory in Connecticut.

## Ostracism and Intimidation. The following telegram has been received at the

To him. W. W. Bekknup, Secretary of War, Washington:
A report has just been received from Major Merrili, at Shrevoport, which is too long for telegraphic transmittal, but will be sent by mail. The following is an epitome almost in Morrill's own words: "The threats made before the election to drive from the community all who voted the radical ticket are being enried out. Combinations among whites are forming and recruiting by every form of pressure by which all negroes who voted the radical ticket are to be refused work or leases; all whites not joining this combination are to be estracled. Already more than five hundred families, inclining at least two thoursing people of all ages and sexes, are wander.

SPEICH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS IN PANEUIL

Eithese resolutions are passed, they will earry consternation into the house of every negro in Louisians. They will carry comfort to every assassin in New Orleans. By anxiety is not for Washington. I don't care who is President. My anxiety is for the hunted, tortured, poor, maddened population, white and black, of the Southern States, whom you are going to consign to the hunds of their oppressors. If you pass these resolutions—{Orles, "We will," "We will"}—If you pass these resolutions—{Orles, "We will," "We will", "We will" be one of their oppressors of God Almighty—{Orles of, "Sh", "Sh"," the blood of more than a hundred blacks and of a hundred white will be one your skirts before the first day of January next. [Loud laughter.]
Gentlemen, I have done all I intended to do. I only wanted to record the protest of one clisen of Boston (uprearious applanne) against that series of resolutions. Other men recorded it by their absence, by their refusal to sign the call. I chose to record mine in presence, in this very halt, and under this very roof, where I have so of, en lagebored to bring these colored men into the very.

condition in which they are. I should deem my-self wanting in my duty as an old Abolitionist— [load hissing and applanse]—if I did not utter every word in my power to provent a word going out from his hall that will make a negro or white Republican more defenseless.

white Republican more defenseless.

THE METHODIST PHEACHERS ON THE SITUATION.
BOSTON, Jan. IS.—The Methodist preachers of
Beston and vicinity to-day unanimously passed
resolutions indorsing and thanking the President
and Gen. Sheridan for their action on the Louisiana troubles; also thanking Wendell Phillips for
his recent speech in Fanguil hall. Bishop Bowman, of St. Louis, who was present, drew a melancholy picture of the oppression of Southern negroes, and said that a tithe of the disturbances
in that section had not been told. WHAT THE BICHMOND CITY COUNCIL KNOWS

WHAT THE RICHMOND CITY COUNCIL KNOWN
ABOUT IT.

RICHMOND, Jan. 18.—The City Councils this
evening adopted resolutions setting forth the recent arbitrary acts of the General Government in
Louviana; charging the President with violating
the guarantees of the liberties of the people and
unterly disregarding and setting aside the Uonsitution; protesting against such violent and unprecedented outrages; invoking the consideration
of the American people to the precedent, which,
if fixed, can be followed as to an electoral college,
and thus the control of the Government, by a
party, be perpetuated by the army of the United
States against the will of the people; tendering;
sympathy to the people of Louisiana, and expressing respect and admiration for the self-control which has enabled them to bear such grievcus wrong, and whick will support them until
relieved by the peaceable but prompt sympathy
and action of the people.

NEW YORK UNION LEAGUE.

NEW YORK UNION LEAGUE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—A special meeting of the Union League club was held this evening, to take action in regard to the state of affairs in Louisians. Endeavors were made to keep the proceedings of the meeting secret, and members of the press were excluded. Speeches were made by Wm. Orton, Dorman H. Eaton and Horace Harnard. A resolution was offered condemning the interference of the Federal military authorities with the affairs of the State Legislatures except in most urgent cases, and characterising the action in Louisiana as a very dangerous precedent. A counter resolution was offered indorsing the action of Sheridan and Grant. The meeting adjourned without either resolution having been carried. NEW YORK UNION LEAGUE.

Continuation of Moulton's Testimony. NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The trial of the Tilton-Beecher case was resumed in Brooklyn to-day with the usual crowd. Mrs. Tilton, with Mrs. Field and Mrs. Shearman, occupied their cus-tomary seats. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher were not in their sea's when the case opened. Moulton's examination was continued. He was shown a paper and identified it as his statement to the com-mittee. This was prepared and submitted to the investigating committee July 13. I read it to Ecceber before sending it to the committee at my house on the same date. I told him I had been invited to appear before the committee that night, and had prepared the statement which I read to him, and he thought it was a fair and hunorable one. He told the same thing to my wite, and I told him the same.

Witness continued: The Bacon letter had then been published, and was the subject of conversation before this statement was published. I said to Air. Beecher I had recommended that this Bacon letter had offered a basis of reconcellisation before going before the committee, and after reading my statement he had concurred in it. I first learned about the committee being appointed on July 5 from Beecher, and he then said he would have the sympathy of the members of the committee; after this I saw Beecher with regard to the statement he was to make before the committee; this was about July 12; he read to me from a paper what he was going to say about Throdore Tilton, and stated that he took great blame to himself for his treatment of Theodore Tilton; I said to him he could do nothing more than tell the committee the truth of the matter. He said if Theodore would prevent the relations between him and Mrs. Tilton it. been invited to appear before the committee that

WOULD RUIN AND KILL MRS. TILTON.

I saw Tilton, and told him it would not be right to appear belove the committee and lay this charge against Bescher of these relations; I told Beecher I would not advise him to make his statement before Tilton could be got to commit himself to what he (Beecher) should say, and he then proposed to get an adjournment of the committee until this was done: Beecher then prepared a statement, [produced and read,] exonerating Tilton, which Beecher saied me to show to Theodore, which I did; I reported to Mr. Beecher that when Tilton was shown this he refused to make himself out the victim of hallucination; on the 21st Tilton presented the card he had prepared to the committee; Beecher then prepared these reports for submission as proposed reports for the committee to make; Tilton's reports alleged that Beecher had committee WOULD BUIN AND KILL MRS. TILTON

against Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Tilton. There was a long statement and a short one.

Countel produced the short one and read it. Between the 18th and 2mth of July, 1874, after the publication of Tilton's card, I told Beccher that this would never have been published had Beccher not made the statements he did, and caused Tilton's wife to desort ber home. The Golden Age newspaper was started in New York in March, 1871. The first conversation about the Golden Age I had with Beecher was shortly before it was started. He hoped it would be successful, and would like to assist in its cetablishment, which Theodore declined. The next conversation was in 1873, when I told him the paper was dragging, and Theodore was downhearted about it, and Beecher said he would like to help the paper. I told him I did not see how it could be possible; but he still continued those offers. Beecher said. Beecher sain he would not to enip the paper. I told him I did not see how it could be possible; but he still continued these offers. Beecher said he thought I could take some money and give it to Theodore as my own, but I told him I could not do it henerably. He offered to make a mort-gage on his house for \$5.000 and give it to me to dale out to Theodore. Finally, on May 3, 1873,

I TOOK \$5,000 IN BILLS FROM SERGHER
and gave it is small sums to Tilton, who did not
know where the money came from. On July 30
Tracy wanted me to tell Tilton that the \$5,000
came from Beecher, to stop him from publishing
his statement, which I refused to do.
Counsel for presecution introduced a letter of
Mrs. Tilton's with reference to the statement
made to Beecher that if he could stand one portion of the story in relation to Mrs. Tilton becoming a wife to him, with all what that word implied, he could stand it all.

Nr. Fullerton withdrew the letter on its introduction being objected to by Mr. Evarts.

Witness was banded a letter which he said was
for Beecher. Counsel explained that it was one

him.

Evarts withdrew his objection to the former leter, which was read. It was dated December 18,
1872, and offered in evidence.
Witness continued, commencing with December
1870, and ending with the labors of the investigating committee; Heecher visited my house very
often in the beginning of the year 1871; he was
there once and sometimes twice a day; that continued during the following year.

HE OPTHY CAME BEFORE I WAS OUT OF BED and called on me late at night. He did not fre visits.

Mr. Fullerton said that this closed the direct examination, and unless something was overlooked they did not propose to ask any further constions.

looked they did not propose to ask any further questions.

Some little time was spent by counsel arguing as to the correction which witness desired to make in relation to the West letters, and which were not all written about the same time, which was decided in favor of counsel for prosecution, and accordingly placed on record.

The witness was questioned as to the connection which occurred between him and Beecher in the fall as to the West charges.

The defence objected to this, and another long wrangle ensued.

The question was ruled in order by the court, and the witness stated that he never heard but and the witness stated that he never heard but one set of charges against Beecher.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Pryor, and stated that he was a member of the firm of Woograff & Robinson, but ceased to be a member on the lath of January. "In this affair," said witness, "I was the friend of Beecher, and I remember on the lath of July, 1874, of receiving a letter from Beecher, produced and read, a sking that copies of his letters be sent to him. This I refused, because I was going out of town; and, besides, I did not think

SUCH COURSE WOULD BE RONORABLE: SUCH COURSE WOULD BE RONGRABLE; witness related the fact of his getting the letter from Beecher asking for copies of the latter's letters in his possession and his refusing them, en the ground that he would not give the documents to one party to sid him against the other, and would hold the papers until both parties consented to their being given up.

Witnessed resumed—At the time I wrote this letter I was a friend of both parties; Mr. Boecher never wronged me, but he asked me to lie for him, which I did; when I returned this answer to Beecher I meant that as I had furnished no copies to Tilton I would not let him have any of them.

# PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

More Reform in City Politics. at the meeting to-night, showed the membership ceipts during the year were \$615,153, and the en penditures \$507,487. The committee announced that the Pennsylvania railroad would in the spring place an early train on the New York branch, to arrive in Philadelphia and New York orance, to arrive in rainsorphia and New York about 10 a.m.

The committee of fifty reformers held a meeting to-night, at which the executive committee, to whom was referred the preparation of an address to the people, submitted one which calls upon citiens to ignore party claims and give support to good men, and to unite to defeat improper nominations for the city osuncils and police magistrates.

Heavy Snow Sto: m-Thayer Ahead for Senator. Ricavy Show Stot m-Thayer Ahead for Senator.

Onama, Jan. 18.—A tolegram from Fort Laramie to-day says a fearful show storm is prevailing with ithe thermometer at forty degrees below zero. A heavy snowfall is also reported through on the Northwest.

The election for United States Senator takes blace to norrow at Lincoln. General Thayer is thought to be ahead.

# CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

BANKS ORGANIZED.

GEN. FITZ JOHN PORTER'S CASE.

THE JUDICIARY OF NEBRASEA.

The Levees of the Mississippi-Another Message on the Finances Appropriations - Mail Contract - Merchant Marine-Indiana.

# Silk Umbrellas.

Mr. Myers, of Pa., has introduced into the House of Representatives a bill to increase the the duties on silk umbrellas (rain and sun) to 50 per cent, ad valorem.

# Explanatory Message.

It is expected that at an early day President Grant will send to the House of Representatives a message on finance supplemental to that re-cently sent the Senate, and devoted exclusively to a further explanation of his financial views.

Mail Contract. The Post Office Department has contracted with the Mallory line of steamships to take the mails once a week from New York to Key West for the sum of one hundred dollars per trip in-stead of six hundred dollars per trip as hereto-

More Help for the Monopolies. Mr. Cain, of South Carolina, has introduced in the House of Representatives a bill to allow to the designated depositories a compensation of annum, including commissions as now

At the meeting of the House Committee on in disn Affairs, Saturday, it was agreed to report a bill extending the jurisdiction of the United States courts in the Indian territories. By the passage of this bill, all cases under the "inter-course laws" of the Territories can be tried and

The Merchant Marine. Delegations of seamen from New York, Balti-more and Philadelphia have arrived in this city and will to-day visit the Committee on Com merce of the House for the purpose of urging the repeal of the shipping law. Previous to their going to the Capitol they will parade through the principal streets.

Tax on Deposits. Mr. Merriam's bill, limiting the tax on bank deposits, &c., provides that drafts, checks, certifi ates of deposit and other evidences of inthe aces of deposit and other evidences of in-deb edness, when received by banks for collec-tion only, to accommodate other banks, shall not be to red as deposits; but the bank originally for-warding them for collection shall be taxed upon the amount as a deposit when collected.

Fitz John Porter. Mr. Garfield has introduced in the House of Representatives a joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint a board of officers of high rank in the army, unconnected with the armies or transactions in question, to examine evidence alleged to have been discovered by and to be in the possession of Fitz John Porter, unattainable at the time of his trial, and report what if any bearing such evidence, if established, would have in the findings and sentence of the court-martial.

The bill introduced by Mr. Biery, of Pennsyl-The bill introduced by Mr. Biery, of Pennsylvania, in the House of Representatives proposes that all promissory notes, bills of exchange, drafts payable at sight or thereafter, or any other commercial paper negotiable by the law of any State or Territory, checks payable subsequent to the date thereof only excepted, shall have days of grace, and if protested on the third day after the day of maturity shall be held to be legally protested.

Amendment to the Postal Laws.

An amendment to the postal laws has been proposed by Mr. Merriam in the House of Representatives providing that when letters received and epened as dead-letters at the Post Office Department, in accordance with law and the regulations of the Department, shall contain information of the commission or the contemplated commission of crime, it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to transmit the letter or letters containing the information to the proper officers of the Government to prosecute the offender, or to take such action as the nature of the lease may demand.

The Mississippi Valley.

The Senators and Representatives of the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Missouri and the other States of the Mississippi valley held a the other States of the Mississippi valley held a meeting last night at Willard's hotel, for the purpose of suggesting the needed legislation to secure Government and for the protection of the levees on the banks of that river. An organisation was effected by the election of Senator Alcorn as chairman and Representative Morey as secretary. No plan of action was agreed upon, but the meeting concluded to wait upon the President in a body to-day and suggest to him the great importance of the subject, and ask his aid in its furtherance.

Appropriations. The House Committee on Appropriations yes-terday held a consultation with the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and afmittee en Public Buildings and Grounds, and af-terwards agreed to report favorably the item of \$200,000 for the improvement of the Capitol grounds, and \$50,000 for work on and about the Capitol extension. Gen. Meyer and Capit How-gate, of the signal service bureau, were before the committee in advocacy of their appropriation, and the committee agreed to report favorably the sum as originally estimated for observations and report of storms, \$375,000.

Mesers. Wheeler and Marshall, of the commit-tee, who are members of the special committee on

A Change of Base. While the House special committee charged with the investigation of affairs in Alabama were pursuing their inquiries in that State, by a unan-

pursuing their inquiries in that State, by a unanimous vote of the committee the sessions were held in private. Yesterday in the House Mr. Coburn, the chairman, asked permission for the committee to sit during the sessions of the House to continue the investigation. At once Mr. Buckner, one of the Democratic members of the committee, objected unless the meetings were held in public, and thus the motion was laid over. The probable result will be that before the committee can get the permission asked for it will be too late in the session to secure the standing of the case. It is evident that the truths elicited by the committee while South are not much relished by the Democratic members.

Maval Orders. Lieutenant A. B. Wyckoff ordered to the receiving ship Potomae, Philadelphia; Acting Salimaker John J. Byrne to the Brooklyn.

Sailmaker John J. Byrne to the Brooklyn.
Lieutenant Commander William B. Hoff has reported his return home, having been detached
from the Saranac on the 30th of November last,
and has been placed on waiting orders. Lieutenant Commander Thomas F. Wade, from the
receiving ship at Beston, on the 1st of February
next, and granted leave of absence for one year.
Lieutenant A. C. McMechan from the hydrographic office, and ordered to the, Asiasio station
per steamer of 30th instant from San Francisco.
Commander Bichard L. Law, ordered to command the Dictator at Key West, Florida. Lieutenant Richard Rush to the receiving ship Potomac, Philadelphia. Master Charles A. Clark
to the Michigan. Captain William F. Spicor detached from the command of the Dictator, on the
reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home
and report arrival.

Court Expenses in Nebraska.

Yesterday, in the House, Mr. Sener, chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, presented a report, in response to the recent resolution of the House, directing that committee to make special inquiry into the expenses of the United States courts for Nebrasks. The report cowns the period from the organization of the Judicial district until the present time, and excessrates the officials of the district from the imputations of improper expenditure, so far as an extraordinary decrease of expenses during the past two years is entitled to be considered an evidence of honesty and economy, in the absence of specific allegations to the contrary. This committee is very rigid in its scruing of the cases referred to it, as its exposure last session of the frauds in the Western district of Arkansas testified. The legislation it recommended to remedy the evils developed in that investigation received the unqualified approval of the Attorney General, and passed the House of Representatives. It is to be hoped the Senate will pass these bills at this session, as many thousands of deliars will be annually saved to the Government should they become laws.

Nominations to the Senate.

Nominations to the Senate. The President sent the following nomination Colonel Alexander E. Shiras, Assistant Commissary General, to be brigadier general and Commissary of Subsistence.

Lieutenant Colonel M. D. L. Simpson, to be colonel and Assistant Commissary General.

Major Wm. W. Burns, to be lieutenant colonel and Arsistant Commissary General.

Captain John P. Hawkins, to be major and commissary of subsistence.

Ordnance Department.—Lieutenant Colonel F. D. Callender, to be clonel; Majors J. G. Beaton, John McNutt and Julian McAillister, to be lieutenant colonels; Captains J. M. Whittemore, A. R. Buffington, D. W. Flagler, R. M. Hill, Aifred Mordecal and S. C. Leyford, to be majors; First Lieutenants Geo. W. McKee, F. H. Phipus, J. W. Reilly, Geo. D. Ramsey, John A. Kross, O. E.

Michaelis, Wim, Prince, C. E. Dutton, J. G. Butler, Cullen Bryant and M. L. Poland, to be captains; Second Lieutenants A. L. Varney, J. C. Clifford, E. M. Wright, J. E. Greer, John Pitman, Chas. Shaler and Henry Metcaife, to be first lieutenants; First Lieutenant Wm. H. Clapp, to be captain, 16th infantry.

Postmasters.—E. M. Ferrin, Pawtuckst, R. L.;
E. S. Merrill, Winchenden, Mass.; Alfred Bowen, Shelburne Falls, Mass.; S. R. Archibaid, Lake George, N. Y.; H. H. Parke, Whitehall, N. Y.; Thes, P. Hewitt, Hoosie Falls, N. Y.; E. A. Hinds, Richheld Springs, N. Y.; H. H. Buckley, Delhi, N. Y.; Isaac Sherwood, Haverstraw, N. Y.; E. D. Moore, Latrobe, Pa.; Chas. J. Rawling, Wheeling, W. Va.; E. R. Brink, Wilmington, N. C.; P. E. Escheli, Beaufort, S. C.; Edw. Whaley, Prairie du Chien, Wis; H. J. Willets, Michigan City, Ind.; Samuel Grove, Mexico, Mo.; Jonathan Bower, Bloomfield, Iowa; Wm. A. Pumphreys, Seattle, Washington Territory.

Organization of National Banks.

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The Comptroller of the Currency is receiving many letters of inquiry in reference to the organ

The Comptroller of the Currency is receiving many letters of inquiry in reference to the organisation of national banks under the act of January 14, 1875. Applications for this purpose should be made to the Comptroller, giving the names of not less than five shareholders of the proposed bank, with an accompanying letter from the Senator or member of Coogress of the proposed bank, with an accompanying letter from the Senator or member of Coogress of the district in which the bank is located, certifying to the character and responsibility of the applicants. The application will then be considered and granted, and the necessary forms for the organization of the bank immediately transmitted.

The limit to the aggregate amount of national bank notes, which has heretofore been \$634,000,000, is removed by the recent act, and national bank may now be organized in any State of the Union subject to the restrictions and provisions of the national bank act. The proportion of the circulation which may be issued to banks organized previous to July 12, 1870, is as follows: Banks having a capital in of erceeding \$500,000,000, 20 per cent. of such capital of from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000, 7 per cent; more than \$3,000,000, 60 per cent; banks having a capital of from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000, 7 per cent; more than \$3,000,000, 18,000,000, 7 per cent; more than \$3,000,000, 18,000,000, 7 per cent; banks and the amount and the increalition of national banks organized subsequent to July 12, 1870, is limited to \$500,000 by an act of that date, which provides that no banking association hereafter organized shall have a circulation in excess of \$500,000. The only bonds now receivable as security for circulation are United States five or six per cent, of the par value of these bonds.

Arming of the Nations-A Sensation of the London Times-W. E. Forster on the Centennial and the Patent Laws, Reciprocity, Retirement of Gladstone, &c .- The Persian Railway Concession.

LONDON, Jan. 18 .- To-day's Times, in its leading editorial article, says: "In the gloom surrounding us one thing is perceptible. All men are arming. Germany is arming en marse, and the surrounding nations, including the best part of the world, cannot do otherwise. The momen tary dreams of peace have fied away. Germany recognizes the stern necessity. What she won by arms she can only hold by arms, and while arms

are in hands."

The Times confesses that England cannot raise
a third of an army, her hopes are in her navy.

W. E. Forster, in a public speech at Bradford
to-night, alluding to the United States, suggested
that the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphis
would afford a good opportunity for discussing
patent laws. He did not think the withdrawal
of the proposed reciprocity treaty would greatly of the proposed reciprocity treaty would greatly njure the Canadian trade with the United States. He referred to the retirement of Gladstone with

regret.
It was an example of disinterestedness and self-sacrince. He earnestly hoped that the states

A verdict has been rendered against Sampson, inte city editor of the London Times, who was sued by Rubery for libel in charging him with being guilty and implicated in the Arizona dia-mond fraud. The defendant is required to pay five hundred pounds damages. mond fraud. The defendant is required to pay five hundred pounds damages.

The Times announces that the Shah of Persia has granted railway concession to the Russian General Falkenhagen, notwithstanding his concersion to Baron Reuter. The Baron has lodged a protest at Teheran, and the Times says the Earl of Derby has instructed the British mission to support the protest formally and officially.

LONDON, Jan. 19, 5 a. m.—The steamer Faraday has arrived at Portland. She will refit at Gravesend, and resume operations on the direct cable.

A special dispatch from Rome to the Standard

Prohibition of the Importation of American Potatoes - A Catholic Seminary Closed-Church Rumors.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.-The Chancellor has submited to the federal council an ordinance prohibiting the importation into Germany of American

introduction of the Colorado beetle and the spread of the potato disease.

The Prussian authorities closed the Roman Catholic seminary at Fulda, expelled the head priest from German territory, and sequestrated all property of the bishop of that diocese. The Bishop of Paderboon, whose term of imprisonment expires to morrow, will probably be immediately imprisoned in the fortress of Wessl.

Loxbox, Jan. 13.—The Times' correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that the Prussian bishops have been syked by the Vatican whether means exist of filling the vacant dioceses in Prussian blaws. laws.

It is supposed this inquiry is made because of the large number of vacant livings which the Church is unable, under present circumstances, to fill, and the consequent decrease of students in the theological seminaries.

Movements of the King-Castelar Goes to Ge-

neva-The Gustav Affair and the Carlists. MADRID, Jan. 18 .- The king will leave for Sar-Geneva. He declares he will refuse to take his seat in the Cortes if he is required to swear alle-giance to the monarchy.

King Alfonso to-day received several generals of the Spanish army who were conspicuous Re-rablicación. SANTANDER, Jan. 18.—The Spanish squadron

Probable Hostilities Between the Turks and Montenegrins.
VIEHEA, Jan. 18.—Advices have been received here that a conflict impends between the Turks and Montenegrins, growing out of the recent out-rages by Turks in Albania.

The Porte, before carrying out the sentence of death on the Turkish murderers of Christians at Podgoritas, demands the extradition of the Mostenegrin participators in the outrage. The Montenegrins are indignant at this subterfuge, and much excitement prevails. FRANCE. Hautes Pyrenees Election-Bonapartist Suc-

cess. been elected to the Assembly in Hautes Pyrenees by 6,000 majority. The result of the election makes a great sensation here.

# PENNSYLVANIA.

The Senatorial Election. HARRISBURG, Jan. 18 .- The two branches of the Legislature will meet separately to-morrow, each to elect their respective candidates for Uni-ted States Senator. The majority of the House will elect William A. Wallace, and the majority will elect William A. Wallace, and the majority of the Senate will choose some Republican whose name will be decided by a previous caucus. On the next day (Wednesday) both Houses will meet in joint convention, when it will become manifest that the two branches have named different persons. A joint ballot must then be had, in which William A. Wallace is expected to be elected. Strong efforts have been made to break the Democratic majority, but without success. The death of a Democratic member from Philadelphia this morning, William Fagan, still leaves Wallace a decided preponderance, and nothing but death or treachery among his adherents can prevent his election. Representative Wishart, a Democratic member of the House, was thrown from a stage this morning, in Fulcon county, and had an arm broken, but will be present to-morrow.

# Inauguration of Governor and Election of Senator. NASHVILLE, Jan. 18.—Governor Porter was inaugurated to-day. Balloting for United States Senator will commence to-morrow.

Unauthorized Centennial Agents. PHILADRIPHIA, Jan. 18.—An advertisement having been generally circulated which appears to emanate from the Centennial Commission, and selicits persons to act as agents for the collection of subscriptions, Director General Goshorn has of subscriptions, Director General Geshorn has given notice that the advertisement is wholly unauthorized. To prevent imposition the public should assure themselves that any person claiming to be an agent of the United States Centennial Commission or of the Oentennial board of finance has the proper credentials from the officers of those organizations, and that the advertisements in their behalf bear their signatures.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 18 .- Geo. F. Paddock

# MR. WHITELAW REID.

HIS ARRIVAL HERE YESTERDAY.

SERVICE OF THE OFFICIAL WRIT

He Don't Know Anything-What Rufus Hatch Wants Him to Tell-Will the Com-

Mr. Whitelaw Reed, managing editor of the New York Tribuse, who had been summoned to appear and testify before the Committee on Ways and Means of the House, arrived in this city yesterday morning, and was soon after quartered in parior E of the Arlington. As appears in auparior E of the Arington. As appears in another pertion of the paper he presented himself before the committee and testified. After that he wandered whither his fancy or inclination distated, probably calling upon some of his former acquaintances. While Mr. Reid was epgaged in this very pleasant duty ex-Gov. A. R. Shepherd, a gentleman who feels himself grievously wronged by certain of the editorial acts of Mr. Reid, was engaged in an entirely different manner. He had eard of the arrival of his bitter and malignant to institute such proceedings as in his opinion would best secure him the redress which can only

District of Columbia, \ as. County of Washington, \ To the Marshal of the District of Columbia, Greet form:
ing:
Whereas Alexander B. Shepherd hath upon
Whereas Alexander B. Shepherd hath upon Whereas Alexander R. Shepherd hath upon oath before me, judge of the Police Court of the District of Columbia, declared that on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1873, at the county aforesaid, Whitelaw Reid did falsely, knowingly, and maliciously and willfully write and publish in the form of a newspaper article a certain false, soandaious and malicious libel of and concerning him, the said affiant, with bringing bankruptcy upon the District of Columbia, for the purpose of curiouting himself from financial difficulties, and with awarding contracts for the purpose of fraud and perversion of justice, against the peace and Government of the United States, and against the form of the statutes in such case made and provided:

You are therefore hereby commanded to take the said Whitelaw Reid and bring him before the

said Pollee Court forthwith to answer said charge.
Witness the Hon. Wm. B. Snell, judge of the
Police Court, and the seal of said court, this 18th
day of January, A. D. 1876.
LUTHER G. DAWSON,
Clerk Police Court, D. C.

SERVING THE WARRANT. About four o'clock the warrant was placed in the hands of Detectives McEltrach and Sargent with instructions that it be served at once. As it was formally addressed to the marshal that officer was countled, and the result was that in order to hedge it about with all the legal forms necessary, he deputited Mr. McEltresh to act in his stead, and indorsed the warrant in the following words:

ing words:

"I do hereby authorize and deputize Geo. W.
McEltresh to serve the within warrant.

"ALEX. SHARP.

"United States Marshal, District of Columbia.

"JANUARY 18, 1875."

Thus armed according to law the two officers proceeded to the Arlington, where, after a short Thus armed according to law he two omeers proceeded to the Arlington, where, after a short walt in the main hall, they were rewarded by the sight of Mr. Reid approaching them, and the following collocut ensued:

Mr. Sargest. Mr. Reid, I believe.

Mr. Reid. Yes, sir, what is your name?

Mr. S. I am a United States officer, sir, and have a warrant for your arrest.

Mr. McEifresh them produced the document, and on the havitation of Mr. Reid the two officials accompanied him to parlor H. He evidently did not understand the affair, for he jocosely remarked that he was used to such things—usually about one a month; in fact, that the last time he had come to the city he had been served with a like process; but it was all right he supposed. There was where

HE MADE A MISTAKE;

it wasn't all right, and it was soon demonstrated to him that the warrant charged him with a criminal offense, and that he would have to appear before the Police Court and give bail. This rather annoyed Mr. Reid, who was anxious to prepare for a dinner party to which he had been invited by Speaker Blains, and he asked that he be released on his own recognisance until morning. The officers, of course, had no authority to do this, and said so; but volunteered to go for any one he might suggest, or accompany him to any named place.

Mr. Reid said he would have to look up some of his New York friends, but was told that his bail would have to be a property-holder in the District. At his request the officers called upon several gentlemen, and it was finally agreed to send for the representative of the United States District Attornsy, who proceeded to the hotel, and in view of the peculiar circumstance for his appearance this morning at 11 o'clock. Thereupon Mr. Reid proceeded to don his swallow-tail coat and make ready for the feast.

CIVIL SUIT FOR SLANDER.

CIVIL SUIT FOR SLANDER.

Mr. Shepherd not content with the suit above-mentioned, had had prepared and ready for ser-vice a sait in the Circuit Court charging Heid with slauder, and claiming damages in the sum with slander, and claiming damages in the same of \$100,000.

The charges, which are substantially the same as set forth in the criminal suit, were elaborated into about eighty pages of legal cap paper, and make a most formidable document. Tais was duly attested by Mr. Meigs, clerk of the court, and handed Deputy Marshal Graves for service. That officer, arriving a little late at the hotel, was informed that Mr. Heid was at Mr. Blaine's, and at once proceeded to the Speaker's residence. All that was done was a formal notification of the suit, which was duly made in the passage and recognized by the defendant. Then he tion of the suit, which was duly made in the passage and recognized by the defendant. Then he was left to enjoy himself for the night without further moisstation of detectives or marshals; but what to-day will bring forth in the shape of similar decuments cannot now be stated. It is expected that Mr. Wm. A. Cook will conduct the case of Mr. Shepherd, and that Mr. A. G. Riddle will appear for Mr. Reid.

The last of the arrest and the service of the process soon became known about town, and was of course the principal topic of conversation. Some thought that Mr. Shepherd was exactly right, others that he was decidedly wrong, and at some of the hotels the debate was animated. Whether right or wrong the developments of the case as the trial progresses will only show, but one thing is certain, Mr. Shepherd thinks he is right and proposes to go ahead.

HOW HE FREES ABOUT IT.

Mr. Reid, so far as he was personally concerned, took the matter cocily. He was engaged for several hours at the Tribuse office isst night dictating and superintending certain dispatches. He remarked that his attention had been directed to legal papers wherein his name was mentioned, but an and not had time to read them. He believed they recited the fact that the Tribuse had accused ex-diovernor Shepherd of bankrupting the District, and that the damage was estimated at \$100,000. He was prepared to try conclusions with the Grovernor as soon as the matter could be attended to. With this single remark Mr. Beid resumed the work in which he was engaged. HOW HE PRELS ABOUT IT.

The fact that Mr. Reld was expected to appear before the Committee of Ways and Means attracted a large number of the representatives of the press to the committee-room, as well as a full attendance of the members of the committee. The testimony of Mr. Reld was given in an easy, quiet, but decided manner, and as it progressed, and it was ascertained that he know so little of a matter of which he professed to know so much, the interest flagged. It was, however, revived again when he offered to give the committee certain suggestions as to the conduct of the case if they would grant him a private conference. All present supposed that the request would be denied, but for reasons best known to themselves the gentlemen asked for the possession of their room, and the audience dispersed, not to reassemble again. Contrary to expectation, the Dillon list has not yet been made public, even before the committee, but it is certain that it will be before the close of the investigation. BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Reid testified that the publication in editorial columns of the Tribuse was based on

Mr. Reid testified that the publication in editorial solumns of the Tribuse was based on common ramor coming from different sources through the attaches of the paper; it was rumored that the names of members of Congress appeared on a list which Commodore Garrison had in his possession at one time; had heard that a letter was written by W. S. King to the Passific Mail Company, in the month of June, after the subsidy had been passed, demanding in addition to the amount already secured the sum of \$25,000; the writing of this letter was advised by Judge Pierrepont, and the knowledge of the fact prompted the sungestion of the witness in the New Yerk Tribuse that Judge Pierrepont might make a good witness. He had been given to understand further that in reply to King's letter he (King) had been informed that the company sout him word that if he (King') idin't stop making such demands he might get himself behind the bars. This information he learned from Caplain Bradbury, who is now in Europe, but it had been reiterated by his (H. 19) brother, now in New York, and one A. Senter. Witness thought that additional facts might be brought to light by an inspection of the private accounts of members kept by the Serguant-at-Arms, at the time of the passite of the subsidy; also, the books of Ruins Ha ch in connection with transactions had with S much A. Hatch. Witness thought members of Congress were peculiarly interested in the subsidy, because Irwin had a large a nount to disburse, and he did not think he witness, in m laterview with Irwin, was inhought subsidied.

# but R. C. Parsons spent \$300,000 more. Witness had received a note from frwin yesterday, stating that he (witness) was mistaken; that he (Irwin) did not any that Parsons had spent \$300,000 more, but that that amount had been returned to Steekwell. While this may have been Irwin's recollection of the interview, his (witness') memory was quite clear that Irwin had said that Parsons spent \$300,000 additional. Irwin also stated that he continued paying money long after the subsidy parsed, and while he was in California; that the books of Laidiaw, in New York city, would show that Schumaker get a cheek for \$25,000 after Irwin had gone to California. Witness was then closely questioned as to any information he had of members of the Committee on Ways and Means being corruptly connected with the subsidy as intimated in the columns of the Tribuss. He replied by reading a memorandum sont him

ARREST ON THE CHARGE OF SEAMOER.

Unsatisfactory Testimony Before the Committee on Ways and Means-

Means being corruptly connected with the subsidy as intimated in the columns of the Tribane. He replied by reading a memorandum sont him by his city editor, one Shanks, who said that A. Cakey Hall had intimated to him (Shanks) that Fernando Wood was interested in the subsidy. He said he gave this memorandum as a sample of the current rumors afficat in New York city.

Mr. Fernando Wood then took the witness in hand and questioned him sharply, stating through the means of the cross-examination that he had made three speeches against the subsidy and fought it at every stage in the House by his vote. Witness also stated the name of Mr. Dawes had been mentioned in connection with the subsidy, and that he had written to Mr. Beck saying: "Dawes ought to know, and he probably does know, that his name is connected with the gostip." He gave the names of Mr. Shanks, W. P. Sullivan and Geo. E. Miles, the two latter reporters of the Tribune, as being the ones likely to have communicated such information to him, although he could not recall who it was. Adjourned. Letter from Rufus Hatch.

Letter from Rufus Hatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15, 1875.

Hon. Henry L. Dates, (Mairman Committee Ways and Means:
Sin: As managing director and executive officer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company I directed Mr. Clark Bell, the counsel of that company, to hand you certain questions to be propunded to Mr. Whitelaw Reid, now on examination before your committee. I regret that those questions, especially the more important ones, were not put to that witness. I respectfully request that our counsel be permitted to examine Mr. Reid before you while he is upon the stand, or that the questions submitted to you may be propunded to Mr. Reid, and desire that the full committee pass upon this request in case you do not feel willing to grant it as chairman.

The company are credibly advised and believe that some months since a combination was formed by certain persons interested in and controlling large corporations to organice a rival line of steamers to run as an opposition line to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and to run and wreek the same; that one of these parties as the controlling owner of the New York Tribune has used that journal to assail the company, to desirey its credit, invire its businers and at the same time be obtained by judicial interpolition. The Polico Court, or its elerk, was first visited, and as a result the following warrant on the criminal charge of libel was issued: THE WARRANT.

Mail Steamship Company, and to run and wreck the same; that one of these parties as the controlling owner of the New York Tribune has used that journal to assail the company, to desiroy its credit, injure its business, and at the same time to reflect upon the motives and impeach the integrity of Congress as a body, and destroy the character of individual members for the purpose of depreciating the price of the stock in the interest of that combination.

As the New York Tribune is largely responsible for the seanded and assaults that have been made both upon Congress and the company, I deem it my duty to protest in the most solomn manner that this witness should not be permitted to leave the stand without the most therough examination upon all the points desired, and that the company I have the honor to represent will be seriously prejudiced in the pending investigation if he is permitted to do so.

Awaiting your action, I remain respectfully yours.

The following are the questions: Name, occupation, residence. Title of paper. Where is the paper printed? What is its of capital stock? How much do you own? Name the capital stock? How much do you own? Name the capital stock? How much do you own? Name the capital stock? How much do you own? Name the capital stock? How much do you own? Name the capital stock? How much do you own? Name the capital stock? How much do you own? Name the capital stock? How much do you own? Name the wash lagton correspondents. Send and get above, if you cannot give it from memory. Do you know Richard B. Irwin? How long have you known him? Who introduced you to him? When and where did you see him last? Have you seen him within the last six months? Who was present at the interview? Where did the interview take place? When did you see him last? Have you seen him within the last six months? Who was present at the interview? Where did the interview take place? When did you see him last of names to whom he gave money to corrupt members of Congress? Did he give you a list of names to whom he gave

mention the name of any member of Congress who had received money? Is Jay Gould a stock holder in the Tribune? How much stock does he own! Does he control any stock that is not in his same? Have you any information that he is intercated in any way in the stock of the Tribune? When was the last time you had any conversation with Jay Gould on the subject of the Pacific mail contract with the Government of the United States to carry the mails between China and Japan, or any subject connected with the Pacific Mail contract the United States to carry the mails between China and Japan, or any subject connected with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Have you received communications through any party from Mr. Gould! Have memsages been sent verbaily or in writing to your paper from Jay Gould or any person representing him? What were they? Did you know from Mr. Jay Gould that he had had frequent communications from Mr. Irwin, "Have you information that Jay Gould that he had had frequent communications from Mr. Irwin, They you have you had been informed by Irwin of the disposition made by him of the funder? Do you know from Irwin or otherwise that he, Irwin, furnished Mr. Gould with the name of any member of the Forty-second Congress who received money for yout that he paid Mr. Irwin glou,000 to come here from Europe, or any other sum? Did any editor or reporter of your paper ever report anything of this kind to you? Are you a stockholder in the stock of the All Steamship Company? Have you ever been an owner of the stock of the drecity or indirectly, in Kock handles in any other persons the drecity or your editors or reporters have been interested in "puts" or "oat? Have you ever have a "put" on it? Do you know whother any of your editors or reporters have been interested in "puts" or "oat? Have you ever have any interest in the Pacific mail stock either "short" or "long?" Do you know that none of the above named editors, reporters or correspondents ever have any interest in the Pacific mail stock either "short" or "lon

Deposition of Sheriff Flanagan by the Military-The Chancellor Approves the Act, and Appoints a Sheriff Pro Tem. VICKSBURG, Jan. 18 .- Major Geo. E. Head, with a squad of Federal troops with fixed bayonets, acting, it is said, under orders from Gen. Emory, to-day entered the sheriff's Office here, and forcibly ejected Sheriff A. J. Flanagan, who is in bly ejected Sheriff A. J. Fianagan, who is in possession by virtue of the recent election, about which there is a constitutional question. His right to the office has not, however, been questioned by any legal proceedings. The military appear to have acted under army orders alone. Major Head reported his action to Chancellor Hill, who was holding court in an adjacent room, by whom the action of the military was countenanced and seemingly approved. Sheriff Fianagan also reported the facts to Chancellor Hill, and appealed to the court to protect him in the discharge of his duties, which request was refused.

discharge of his duties, which request was refused.

The Chancellor appointed W. H. McGhee
sherif pro tem., and he was placed in possession
of the office by the military. McGhee is a white
Republican, and was deputy under Sherifi
Cresby. Chancellor Hill, upon opening court
two weeks ago, adjourned till to-day, in order to
determine what course he would take in reference to the sherifialty.

The members of the bar will present a protest
against the courts allowing and apparently approving of the military interference with its officers as a violation of law and destruction of civil
government.

Meeting of the Legislature to Elect a Senator. PROVIDENCE, Jan. 18 .- The General Assembly PROVIDENCE, Jan. 18.—The General Associaty meet by adjournment to morrow, and Governor Howard will present his annual message. Balloting for United States Senstor will be resumed at noon. There are no indications as yet of any material change in the relative positions of the caudidates since last June.

The Murillo Thief. NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The Spanish Consul General has telegraphed the Spanish Minister at Washington that Fernando Garcia, who offered

# FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

DISTRICT DAY IN THE HOUSE.

BUREAU OF COMMERCE DISCUSSED.

Case of General Fitz John Porter Evpenses of King Halakana-The

SENATE.
Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill for the relief of Court-land W. Carter, administrator of George H. An-

derson. Claims.

Mr. MORRILL, of Me., from the Committee

apolis. Finance. The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the San

ASBAT OFFICE AT BOISE CITY, IDAHO, and the establishment of an assay office at Portland, Oregon. He recommends the continuance of the assay office at Boise City, and says there is no recessity for the establishment of an assay office at Pertland. Finance.

Mr. SUOTT presented a petition of citizens of Schuylkill county, Pa., asking the re-enactment of the ten per cent. tariff act of 1872, and praying the passage of Representative Kellary's 3-55 fund bill. Finance.

The VICE PRESIDENT, in accordance with the order adopted on Saturday, called the lists of committees for business on the calendar.

Neither the Committee on Privileges and Elections or the Committee on Friegh Relations were prepared to offer any business.

The Committee on Finance being called, Mr. SHERMAN responded, and on his motion the following bills ABBAT OFFICE AT BOISE CITY, IDAHO,

WERE INDEPENDED. POSTPONED Senate bill to authorise the organization of na-tional banks without circulation.

Senate bill authorising national banks that have decided to reduce their capital stock to withdraw a proportion of bonds upon retiring their own circulating notes or depositing lawful money of the United States in the proportion pro-vided by law.

from their further consideration.

He also reported adversely on the memorial of the members of the State Central Committee of the Union Regulations party of South Carolina, in relation to certain altegrations contained in a memorial of the taxpayers' convention in that State in respect to excessive taxation by the State government, and the committee was discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Also, adversely on the bill to amend the act to establish judicial courts of the United States, approved September 24, 1789, in relation to the bonds of clerks of the courts of the United States, and it was indefinitely postponed.

Also, adversely on the bill authorizing the use of certain evidence filed in the Court of Claims prior to July 4, 1864. Indefinitely postponed.

Also, adversely on the bill providing that the sixth paragraph of the bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, should not apply to attorneys and marshals of the United States, nor to clerks of Circuit and District Courts. Indefinitely postponed.

Also, adversely on the bill referring to the Court of Claims for adjuditation the claim of M. P. Norton and W. W. Lecombe for stamp canceling machine. Indefinition postponed.

Mr. SPENCER, of Ala., introduced a bill to remove the political disabilities of James E. Slaughter, of Ala. Judiciary.

Mr. INGALLS presented memorial of soldiers of Smith county, Kannas, asking passage of bill to equalize bourties. Military Afairs.

Mr. BOGY introduced bill to amend act of March 3, 1573, authorizing completion of a bridge over the Mississippi at St. Louis. Commerce.

The unfinished business, being the resolution of Mr. Schurz on

LOTTEYANA APPAINS came up at one o'clock.

Mr. SHERMAN, who was entitled to the floor, said that, as he did not propose to stand in the way of the appropriation blis, he would give way to Mr. MORRILL, of Me., with the understanding that when the Louisiana matter came up again he should resume the floor.

Mr. MORRILL then called up the

LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL EXCISIATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL
appropriation bill. He stated that the bill as
it came from the House appropriated \$18,422,422,
and the Senate committee had increased it to
\$18,791,964, an increase of \$509,612 over the bill as
named by the House. The principal part of the
increase was attributable to the want or service
in the assay offices and in the departments at
Washington. The bill as it now stood was a reduction of \$1,966,500 as compared with the bill of
last year. The following

THE BUREAU OF COMMERCE AND STATISTICS,

THE BUREAU OF COMMERCE AND STATISTICS, the President, with the consent of the Senate, to appoint the Commissioner of Commerce and Statistics, whose salary shall be 80,500 per annum. His duty shall be to gather, collate and annually report to Congress facts and statistics relating to commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, the radiroad systems of this and other countries, the construction and operation of railroads, the actual cost of transporting freights and passengers on railroads and on canals, rivers and other navigable waters of the United States, the charges imposed, &c.

It also transfers to the new bureau the duties now devolving upon the Register of the Treasury in relation to altesting marine documents and issuing the same to collectors and other officers of the customs, and preparing sunual state-

THE LEGISLATIVE BILL IN THE SENATE.

THE SOUTHERN MARYLAND E. R.

Registry of District Bondsscription to Southern Maryland Refused-

Mr. MORTON introduced a bill to establish a mint for the coinage of gold and silver at Indian-

ate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the discontinuance of the

money of the United States in the proportion provided by law.

Senate bill to amend the act providing for the redemption of the three per cent. temperary loan certificates.

Senate bill providing for the resumption of species payments and for free banking.

To provide for the refunding of internal revenue taxes improperly assessed and collected.

For the relief of John Henderson, of New Orleans.

leans.
To amend the twenty-fifth section of the coinage act of 1873.
For the railef of E. Boyd Pendleton, late internal revenue collector of the Fifth Virginia disrict.
The Senate bill for the relief of J. E. D. Caw
gins, of St. Louis, was passed.
The House bill to amend the national bank act
and fixing the compensation of national bank act
aminers was taken up, considered and laid over
Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely on joint resolutions of the
Legislature of Kansas, memorialising Congress
to pass an act giving to all United States courts
of districts bordering on Indian territory concer-

AMENDMENTS REPORTED BY THE COMMITTEE were agreed to. Reducing the number of watchmen in the Smithsonian grounds from five to four; increasing the salary of five of the principal clerks of the Senate from \$2.092 to \$3.000 per annum each. The committee reported to reduce the salary of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue from \$5.000 to \$5.000.

Mr. SARGENT said the committee had been influenced by no personal considerations, but anue from \$6,000 to \$6,000.

Mr. SARGENT said the committee had been influenced by no personal considerations, but thought that the duties of the Commissioner were much less onerous than formerly, and his salary was now greater than that of the Comptroller of the Currency and of the Auditors. The committee fully recognized that the duties were well and faithfully discharged by the present incumbent, but they considered that, under the circumstances, if \$5,000 was a fair compensation when the office was created, \$5,000 would be equally fair now.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, addressed to Mr. Mousill, the chairman of the committee, was then read from the desk, in which the Secretary opposed any reduction.

The amendment was opposed by Messra, MOR-TON and BAYARD, who held that the present compensation should be continued, as this officer's duties were as important as any under the Government.

Mr. SCOTT said the abolition of the office of assessor made a year or two ago had added much to the duties of the Commissioner: and also snote to the duties of the Commissioner:

Mr. SCOTT said the abolition of the office of assessor made a year or two ago had added much to the duties of the Commissioner, and also spoke of the ability with which the present Commissioner had administered the office.

Mr. HAMLIN thought the salary of the Comissioner should not be reduced, but should be made equal to that of the Treasurer, as his office was one of equal responsibility. He thought really that the Bureau of Internal Revenue should be made a department.

The amendment was then rejected.

The appropriation for dies, paper and stamps was increased from \$450,000 to \$500,000.

The committee recommended an amendment reorganizing the Eureau of Statistics as

and issuing the same to collectors and other officers of the customs, and preparing sunual statements of tonnage, &c.

Mr. MCRRILL, of Vt., characterised this as an extraordinary proposition to be brought in on an appropriation bill. He opposed the establishment of any new bureau.

Mr. WINDOM said he probably had more to do with the amendment than any member of the committee, and therefore was perfectly acquainted with its scope and object. If created no new bureau, on the merely sought to reorganize an existing bureau.

The appropriation proposed was only \$1,000 more than the amount appropriated for the bureau of statistics for several years past. He claimed that there was a great necessity for the new bureau, and said that the tonnage information now published by the Begister of the Treasury differed very much from that of the bureau of statistics. For instance, the bureau of statistics. For instance, the bureau of statistics. The difference in the whole tonnage of the country, as given by these two sources, was 204,769 tons. Our internal commerce was many times greater than our foreign commerce, and Congress should be willing to expend an additional thousand dollars for precuring reliable information concerning it.

Mr. BOUTWELL opposed the amendment, and claimed that the bureau of statistics was amply

competent to furnish all the information on the subject.

Mr. WINDOM said the business men of the country wanted Congress to have this information Bir. WINDOM said the business map of the constry wanted Congress to have this information procured.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the amendment proposed now legislation, and it should not be engrafted in an appropriation bill.

Mr. THUHMAN opposed the organization of any new hursaus. We used to have an Attorney General's office which was conducted at a very small expense; now we had a Department of Justice, which costs over \$2,000,000 per annum. If this bursen of commerce was now created it would not be long before it would one \$3,000,000 or mere per annum. There would be great danger to the country if all the schemes in people's brains should find practical execution. If there were any statistics necessary to be gathered by the Government the present officers could do it, and there need be no difficulty about remedying the discrepancies spoken of by the Senator from Minnesots. [Mr. Wikpon.]

Mr. CUNR LLING said the expenses of the Department of Justice proper were very small. The \$3,000,000 spoken of by Mr. Thunkan were for the expenses of the whole judicial system of the United States.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the annual expenses of the Department of Justice were not ever ninety or the Benton of Senator from the Edward of Senator in the states.

Mr. HOMTOF said the annual expenses of the Department of Justice were not ever ninety or innerty said all the objections to the amendment were well answered by the fact that this information was necessary in consequence of the great issues on the subject now before the people.

Mr. WHIGHT also favored the amendment.

people.

Mr. WHIGHT also favored the amendment.
He said the bill as it came from the House made no provision for retaining the bureau of statistics.
Mr. BOUTWELL said he would move to strike the mandment reprising for the

Mr. BOUTWELL said he would move to strike out that part of the amendment providing for the creation of a bureau of commerce and retain the clause making an appropriation for continuing the bureau of statistics.

Mr. OGLESBY urged the adoption of the amendment of the committee. He wanted the Government to demand of the great railroads the information as to all the details of their management. He hoped the day would not be far distant when the National Government would assert its power to charter railroads through the States.

Mr. SARGEBT submitted an order that for the rest of the session it shall be in order at any time to move a recess, and pending an appropriation bill to limit debate by any one Senator to five minutes on the pending question.

At the suggestion of Mr. EDMUNDS it was laid over until to-morrow.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Md., introduced a bill to remove the political disabilities of W. E. Wysham, of Maryland. Judiciary. remove the political disabilities of W. E. Wysham, of Maryland. Judiciary. Pending further discussion on the appropriation bill, the Senate went into executive session, and

# HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the regular call of States, bills for referthe usue of United States or national bank notes of a higher denomination than one hun-Also, a bill to regulate

THE TAX ON BANK DEPOSITS.

THE TAX ON BANK DEFOSITS.

Banking and Currency.
Also, a bill to authorize the use of infermation received through the dead-letter office, when such use would prevent or punish crime. Post Offices and Post Roads.
By Mr. STORM, of Pa.: Resolutions of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvanta, relative to the interference of United States soldiers in the organization of the Legislature of Louisians. Judiciary.
By Mr. BIERY, of Pa.: Bill to define and amend the national currency act. Banking and Curency.

Also, a bill to establish a uniform system for the protesting of commercial paper. Judistary. By Mr. MAGEE, of Pa.: Bill to provide head-stones for the soldiers' graves at Prospect Hill cometery, at York, Pennsylvania. Military af-

lairs.

By Mr. MOORE, of Pa.: Bill for the relief of
the Judge of the District Court of the United
States for the Western district of Pennsylvania. udiciary.
By Mr. CARPENTER, of S. C.: Bill to estab-Judiciary.

By Mr. FREEMAN, of Ga.; A bill to authorize
the Supervision Architecture. an additional judge, marshal and district attorney for Alabama. Judiciary.

By Mr. BROMBERG, of Ala.: Bill to amend the act to incorporate the National Life learnce Company of the United States. District of

Columbia.

By Mr. WHITE, of Ala.: Bill to establish the States of Alabama, Georgia and Florida as the Tenth judicial district. Judiciase, By Mr. SHEATS, of Ala.: Bill to authorize the issue of patents to lands to the Ohio and Alabama Manufacturing Company. Public Lands. By Mr. MONROE, of Ohio: Bill to promote EDUCATION IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON. District of Columbia.

By Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio: Bill authorising the President to appoint Captain J. E. Humphreyville to his original position on the navy register Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BECK, of Ky.: Bill to regulate the fees segister Naval Albairs.

By Mr. BEUK, of Ky.: Bill to regulate the fees of agents and attorneys practicing before Congress or any of the Departments. Ways and Means.

[It provides that all such agents or attorneys shall, before before being permitted to presecute any claim, file a statement showing the amount of compensation they expect to receive for the prosecution of such claim, and that no additional amount shall be allowed or paid to them.]

By Mr. WHITTHORNE, of Penn.: Bill for the retirement of national bank notes and the substitution of United States notes. Banking and Currency.

By Mr. FORT, of Ill.: Bill to provide for the transportation of public decuments through the mails at the same rates of charge as for newspapers. Pest Offices and Post Reads.

By Mr. BHADLEY, of Mich.: Bill granting additional jurisdiction to the Light-bourse Board. Commerce.

By Mr. LOWE, of Kansas: Bill to enable the Commissioner of Agriculture to make a special distribution of secole. Agriculture. By Mr. Low E, or kansas: Bill to canact the Commissioner of Agriculture to make a special distribution of seeds. Agriculture.

By Mr. PHILLIPS, of Kansas: Bill to amend the act to encourage growth of timber on the prairies. Agriculture.

Also, bill for the relief of M.W. Delshay. Ap-

CERTAIN STREETS IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON Also, bill to revise and amend the acts relating to the Reform school of the District of Columbia. Also, bill to amend the act regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Colum-bia; all of which were referred to the Committee on the District.

By Mr. MYERS, of Pa.: Bill to amond the tariff laws by increasing certain duties. Ways and Means.

By Mr. LEWIS, of Tenn.: Bill for the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi at Memphis. Commerce.

By Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio: Joint resolution in research to alleged new evidence in

priation for tests of American Iron and steel. Appropriations.

By Mr. PELHAM, of Ala.: Bill for the relief of Samuel Strong and other citizens of Washington. District of Columbia.

By Mr. SMITH, of Va.: Bill for the relief of the Unisapeake and Ohio railroad. Ways and Means.

Mr. SENER, of Va., from the Committee on the Department of Justice, submitted a report in the case of alleged corrupt expenditures by the United States marshal of Nebrasks, and asked that the committee be discharged from its further United States marshal of Nebrasks, and asked that the committee be discharged from its further consideration. Report ordered to be printed.

Mr. COBURN, of Ind., chairman of the special committee on Alabama affairs, asked leave to sit during the sessions of the House.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pa., objected unless the committee held open sesions. The people had a right to know all that transpired about the Capitol. Itol.

The House then resumed consideration of the bill appropriating \$2,500 to pay the

EXPENSES OF THE VISIT OF KING KALEEVA.
The bill was passed—yeas 184, mays 75.
Mr. MARSHALL, of Ill., from Committee
on Appropriations, reported back the West Point
appropriation bill. Committee of the Whole.
The House then proceeded to consider business Mr. CHIPMAN, of D. C., reported a bill to in corporate the trustees of the Louise Home. Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., made the point of or-der that the bill must go to the Committee of the Whole, because the property was exempted from taxes and because it proposed to close a public

alley.
The SPEAKER decided the latter point well taken, and the bill went to the Committee of the Whole. Also, reported a bill to amend section 7 of the act for the creation of a government for the District of Columbia. [The bill is for the purpose of carrying out the suggestions of the sinking fund commissioners in relation to the pledged faith of the United Statesguaranteeing certain lands and authorizing the issue of registered bonds in lieu of coupon bonds.] Passed.

Mr. HAGANN, of West Va., from the same committee, reported back memorial of officers of industrial Home school of the District of Columbia. Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. ELDREDGE, of Wis., from the same committee, reported back the bill to repeal the act granting the assent of Congress to the subscription by the District of Columbia to the Pledmunt and Potomus River Railroad Company, and to transfer the same to the

cottenay arrivate partial to a held by the citizens of the District of Columbia on the subject. No bonds are to be issued until the said railroad reaches the District line. The railroad shall be completed within two years after the passage of the act, or the subscription shall be mull sand void. Mr. WILSON, of lown, made the point of order that the bill must go to the Committee of the Whole, as under the third section it greated the right of way through the property of the United States in the District.

The SPEAR ER overrued the point of order, because the entering upon property of the United The SPEAKER overruled the point of order, because the entering upon property of the United States is expressly excluded.

Mr. WILLARD, of Vr., made the additional point of order that the bill provided for an election, and that that expense would have to be borne by the United States.

Mr. ELDREDGE said that on the contrary it was expressly provided that the expense of the election should be borne by the railroad company. The SPEAKER said the bill seemed to have been carefully drawn up to guard against poisse of order.

Mr. ELDREDGE explained the bill, and said the people of Washington, with more than usual